

WHAT A KISS COST

An Unctuous Detroit Man Fined \$20 for Smacking

A MARRIED WOMAN'S ROSY LIPS

When He Went to Collect the Rent, Burned Out His Eye—Mill Burned. Other State News.

DETROIT, July 22.—Hiram S. Lapham, who keeps a furniture store at No. 225 Michigan avenue, was fined \$20 in police court this morning for assault and battery. When the case received an airing an interesting little episode was developed by the testimony of the complaining witness, Mrs. Carrie Sackett. According to Mrs. Sackett, Lapham, who is the husband of a woman who is called one day for his rent. Becoming jealous he grabbed Mrs. Sackett by the arm, remarking that that portion of her anatomy was somewhat thin. Mrs. Sackett is a comely brunette, and Lapham could not resist the temptation to implant a fervid kiss on her rosy lips. At the moment that he accomplished the osculatory diversion Mr. Sackett appeared on the scene. He was angry. He went to Lapham and demanded \$20 with which to leave town saying he wanted nothing more to do with his wife. Mrs. Sackett afterward swore out a complaint for assault and battery, and Lapham was fined, as stated.

DESERTED HUSBAND

Forgives His Erring Wife and Gives Her Another Chance.

DETROIT, July 22.—A Polish woman called on Poor Superintendent Martin yesterday and asked for a railroad ticket to Albany, N. Y. She goes there to join her husband, whom she deserted in Warsaw five years ago, before the honeymoon was a week old. The woman's maiden name was Anna Orlansky, and she married a man Jacob Kotzack. Her heart was in another Poland's keeping, however, and she soon eloped with a reckless young fellow named Joseph Novack. They fled to New America, and afterwards came to Detroit. Novack's brother, Jacob, was equally as wild, and the two were concerned in a desperate highway robbery in this city two years ago. Jacob was caught and is serving a term in the house of correction. Joseph Novack skipped out, and has not yet been apprehended.

The recreant wife, becoming penniless, decided to return to her wretched husband, who will receive her with open arms. Kotzack has been working near Albany for some time.

Lost Relative Found.

SAGINAW, July 22.—J. Bauman, a wealthy merchant, has just returned from Chicago, where, with the aid of the police, he found a lost niece, Miss Kate Green, who landed in New York from Europe a month ago. She could not speak English on arriving, and did not know the address of her friends. She had gone from one place to another, bringing up in Chicago. There she heard of her uncle and wrote him, but did not give her street and number, and it was only after a long search that he found her.

Street Duel Averted.

Mr. PLEASANT, July 22.—Phillip Small, formerly a bartender, and Al Winans, a butcher, were about to fight a street duel with revolvers when a stop was put to the game by officers. Winans had attached Small's goods for a meat bill, which made latter biting mad and entering the former's shop to demand him several hard blows. Winans picked up a cleaver and made a dash toward the right side of Small's face. Both parties then obtained pistols and started for each other.

Why He Shot Him.

SAGINAW, July 22.—William Ribble, who formerly kept the Ribble House, has been arrested charged with shooting a man named John Roach whom he claims is a little too well acquainted with his wife. Roach is an employee at K. S. Ribble's laundry, and has a room at Mrs. Ribble's boarding house. Ribble has been away in Canada for some months and has just returned. The shooting took place at the boarding house mentioned, the shot not taking effect.

Tornado Damages God's House.

MEMORIAL, Mich., July 22.—A terrific electrical storm prevailed here last night. Rain and hail fell in torrents, accompanied by high winds. The street railroad was knocked out, glass broken and several houses in course of construction were blown down. The most damaging effects of the tornado, however, was the blowing down of the steeple of a portion of the wall of the new German Catholic church, now building.

Skull Cracked For a Girl.

SAGINAW, July 22.—Ignatz Lokinski attended a ball at a house in the Polish settlement, just outside of the city limits, and was struck on the head with a club by another young Polish on account of a dispute as to who would dance with the belle of the ball room. Ignatz was knocked out. Skull fractured.

Next Governor Welcomed.

LANSING, Mich., July 22.—John T. Rich, the republican nominee for governor, was received in royal style on his return from Saginaw last evening. The city band headed a procession of the mayor, council and citizens. A reception was held at the K. of P. hall and a large number grasped the hand of yesterday's victor.

Brateman Hurt.

JACKSON, July 22.—John Cunningham, a brakeman on an Air Line freight, was painfully injured in the

junction yard. He was sitting in a chair when the chair broke, throwing him headlong against an adjoining car. His side and cheek are badly bruised and it is feared he is internally injured.

Burned Out His Eye.

DETROIT, July 22.—Arthur Phillips, aged 31, living at No. 129 Carter street, met with a terrible accident while working at the new depot, corner of Fort and Fourth streets. One of the workmen on the building dropped some lime into his right eye, which was burned out. The left eye was badly injured.

Costly Blaze at Big Rapids.

BIG RAPIDS, Mich., July 22.—William T. Jones' planing, wood-working and shingle mill was totally destroyed by fire about midnight. Loss about \$7,000; partly insured. The dry kiln and storehouse were saved. The fire is supposed to have originated in the boiler room.

Anthony F. Schulte's Sudden Death.

DETROIT, July 22.—Anthony F. Schulte, chief clerk in the health office, died quite suddenly this noon at his home, No. 234 Montclair street east. He was in the office yesterday afternoon and seemed to be in good health. He leaves a wife and four children.

Killed by Lightning.

MIDLAND, Mich., July 22.—Otto Beyer, stepson of August Jacob, of this place, was instantly killed by lightning this morning while unloading hay in the barn. J. Irvin was also knocked down and slightly injured. No other damage was done.

Miles Will Be Present.

LANSING, July 22.—Adjutant General Farrar has been informed by Gen. N. A. Miles of the United States army, that he will be present at the encampment of the state troops at Island Lake, August 22, and will assist Governor Winans in reviewing the state troops.

Didn't Want Weeps.

OKEMOS, Mich., July 22.—Muzzy J. Goss was found dead in bed. A bottle of morphine was found near the body, also a note saying: "I'll be dead in three hours. Shed no tears."

Veteran's Sudden Death.

COLDWATER, July 22.—Anubis Ball, an old resident and a soldier in the late war, dropped dead of heart disease at his home in Ovid township. He was about 70 years old.

Sensational Sheet in the Soup.

DETROIT, July 22.—A chattel mortgage for \$19,200 on the printing establishment of the Sunday Sun has been filed with the city clerk by David Pryor McKay, its proprietor.

Penitential Paragraphs.

A Muir farmer sated a lot of this lies in his field in order to kill them. He then rented the land to another farmer who turned into it about 300 sheep. Result: One hundred and fifty dead muttons.

The annual picnic given by the farmers of Ingham and Jackson counties will be held this year at Pleasant Lake, August 18. The Rev. Washington Gardner will deliver the oration.

David Brown, a farmer living one mile from Brooklyn, was seriously injured by being kicked in the stomach by a neighbor's horse that he was driving from his wheat field.

John McDevitt of Jackson has begun suit against John O'Brien for \$300, for services rendered him in trying to secure him a place as warden of the penitentiary.

"A damned hot day" is the subject selected for discourse by the Rev. C. R. Brown of the Niles Colored Baptist church for the last Sunday in the month.

Mecosta County farmers are getting in a big crop of hay and will also secure a good crop of wheat. The hay crop will be the largest for years.

Leander Fogarty died Thursday morning from a sunstroke received while working in a lumber yard at Diamond Lake.

At Port Huron a man who had \$40 due him in wages was served with seventeen garnishees the other day.

The Western Michigan Kennel club has decided to cast their fortunes this year with the West Michigan fair.

A heavy log rolled over a 5-year-old dog of August Heilig, at Deerfield, with probably fatal results.

Marcus Lane, a business man, nearly killed himself by taking a dose of carbolic acid by mistake.

The third annual meeting of the Woman's Press Association closed at Bay View yesterday.

In five and a half hours 250,000 feet of lumber were placed on a steamer at the Muskegon docks.

Lansing labor men are making preparations for a grand parade on Labor day.

CHAIRMAN M'ILLAN PLEASED.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—"I will be in Detroit about one week from the day of adjournment. There will be a meeting of the state central committee at Detroit when I get there. We propose to make a spirited contest. Work has been going on quietly for the last year, but the actual fall canvass will begin about September 1."

THE SENATOR M'ILLAN, chairman of the Michigan republican state central committee, summed up his program this morning. By 9 o'clock callers were dropping into his residence office to congratulate him on the result of the Michigan state convention yesterday. It had no surprise for him and he was serene and satisfied with the outcome. To the News correspondent he talked freely of the spirited contest which has led up to the nomination and the plans for the future.

"It is almost needless to say that I am gratified with the result," said the senator. "In the first place, aside from all personal considerations, Mr. Rich's nomination is a very strong one. I have felt from the first that the cause of republican defeat in Michigan two years ago was the apathy of the farmers. They went into third party movements, such as the patrons of industry of Michigan and the Farmers' Alliance in other states, and in some cases they stayed away from the polls. For that reason it has seemed to me that it was the best thing for the republican party in Michigan. Of course, I cannot help feeling a personal satisfaction in the result of the convention, for it assures that the republicans of the state, with practical unanimity, share my views as to the wisdom of Mr. Rich's nomination. There has been more or less bitterness, and perhaps an effort to make a personal contest against me, but in that I have taken

no part, and have not felt it necessary to offer any defense or explanation. The Michigan republicans have held their own convention, and I am naturally gratified to find that their judgment coincides with my own."

"Will you speak of the candidacy of Mr. Fitzgerald?" the senator was asked.

"Only to this extent," he answered. "I recognize the right of Mr. Fitzgerald or any other citizen to be a candidate for the nomination of governor. No one can question that right, and I have certainly never undertaken to question it. But at the same time I recognize my own right to favor any citizen who seems to me best qualified for the nomination. That does not mean to disparage Mr. Fitzgerald's candidacy."

"What is the program for the fall campaign?"

"The work has already begun and, in fact, much work which the people know little about has been going on for the last year. But the hard work will begin about August 15 or September 1. It is not well to begin too early. By that time the meetings and the organizations throughout the state will be in full operation. It will be a campaign of education and we expect to have some of the best speakers of the country in Michigan."

Speaker Reed, Senator Frye of Maine and perhaps Secretaries Rusk and Ekins. It would not surprise me either if President Harrison himself took a trip through the west, and if he did he would undoubtedly visit us in Michigan."

"Then you are sanguine of carrying Michigan?"

"Very," said Mr. McMillan, and he added, with a smile: "I will not give you the majority now, but I am satisfied that John F. Rich will be the next governor of Michigan."—Washington Dispatch to Detroit News.

Very," said Mr. McMillan, and he added, with a smile: "I will not give you the majority now, but I am satisfied that John F. Rich will be the next governor of Michigan."—Washington Dispatch to Detroit News.

Very," said Mr. McMillan, and he added, with a smile: "I will not give you the majority now, but I am satisfied that John F. Rich will be the next governor of Michigan."—Washington Dispatch to Detroit News.

Very," said Mr. McMillan, and he added, with a smile: "I will not give you the majority now, but I am satisfied that John F. Rich will be the next governor of Michigan."—Washington Dispatch to Detroit News.

Wage Reduction in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—There is prospect of trouble between the Amalgamated association and two of the iron works here. One of the works, the Belleville Steel company, has decided to make a reduction of 10 per cent, but to this the men will not agree. Officers of the company, however, state that they will abide by the schedule formed by the convention now in session at Pittsburg. Until that schedule is made they will their hands to accept the 10 per cent reduction on the scale.

Denver Merchants' Assignment.

DENVER, July 22.—The A. Westman Mercantile company has assigned to Earl M. Cranston, of this city, the assets of the firm, valued at \$282,378 and the assets at \$141,700. The Denver National bank and the First National Bank of Pueblo are the principal creditors. The former's claim amounts to \$45,000 and the latter's amounts to \$19,000. It is said that the assignment was caused by the Pueblo bank refusing to give the firm further time to meet their obligations.

Ex-Gov. H. G. Gardner Dead.

BOSTON, July 22.—Henry G. Gardner, who was governor of Massachusetts in 1847, died last night in Milton. He had resided in Chicago considerably of late years, and had been active in business. He was governor during the know-nothing excitement.

WEAVING WAS AN ART.

In the days of homespun four ounces of lint, cotton or a half pound of lock wool was a day's stint in spinning, though a clever spinner could easily do twice as much. Wool was often colored before spinning—dyed black or red, then carded with white. The resultant steely, steel or red mixed, was wonder fully soft and harmonious in color.

Old silk carefully reeled, then carded with white wool or cotton, made the silk mixed that was such a favorite for the long stockings worn with knee breeches, as well as for homespun gowns. They were woven in checks, stripes and cloudings. One of the prettiest was dice cloth—a kind of basket weave—of alternate white and black or gray threads, thirteen to the group. It was troublesome to weave—a thread too many made a balk in the pattern. Children and servants had simple checks in blue or copper and white. Linseys for winter wear were gorgeous in green and scarlet and black and blue.

Dyeing was part of the home work, as well as weaving and spinning. From walnut hulls, bark and root came twenty shades of brown. Green walnuts and sumach berries gave a beautiful fast black that did not stain the wearer. Hickory bark or peach leaves gave a glowing yellow; swamp maple, a blackish purple; sugar maple, a light leather tint, and oak bark, set with copperas, a handsome grayish color. In fact, a skilled dyer could get twenty colors from the woods and fields.

Except for flannels, carpets and blankets the warp was usually of flax or cotton. A very pretty carpet had half the warp of coarse wool doubled—a strand of green and one of brown. In weaving when the wool came uppermost a very coarse wool thread was shot in. When the cotton came up a very fine thread caught and held it almost invisibly. Beaten up thick the effect was that of a mossy, clouded Turkey fabric. Other carpets were woven in stripes or plain, like weaving, the woolen warp threads passing over and under the cotton warp two at a time.

Size was estimated by the number of threads that, laid side by side, made cloth the regulation yard wide. The coarsest was 400. From that it went up and up with hardly a limit except that of the spinner's skill and patience. There was scarcely anything they couldn't weave on the looms—jersey and serge, and cotton and linen, house linen, bed linen, blankets and counterpanes. The counterpane was homespun high water mark. Woolen ones had usually the figure in colors striped up on a white or blue ground. Those of cotton were plain white and bleached till they dazzled the eyes. Of some easy patterns a clever woman could weave eight yards in a day.

Of homespun, huckaback and diamond draped three yards was a good day's work. Fancy patterns were more tedious. The crown of skill and patience was knotted cloth. The weave was perfectly plain, but at intervals of an inch a big soft cord was woven in and pulled up in little knots all along its length. Over the body of the cloth they formed regular diamonds. For the center they made an elaborate arabesque design. Down one side of the spread the maker generally drew them up to shape her initials, with either the date of making in roman letters or her husband's name opposite, to balance her own.

There was room, and to spare. Beds in those days stood four feet from the floor. Counterpanes were three yards by four without the fringe, which was either woven with dates and initials in the deep open heading or knitted in open lattice patterns to which deep

was attached. It fell over a valance, also homespun, and was either fringed or edged with netted points at the bottom.

Weaving was not the sum of homespun in that era. The good dames knew as much of embroidery as their favored granddaughters. One of them has left behind her a monumental piece of work, in which can be found no less than nineteen different stitches, many of them among the rarest and most difficult known.

The netting, needle and stirrup filled up many a day. The bed was the place of resistance in furnishing then. It was a tall four poster, and, besides counterpane and valance, had curtains and netted points, edging the long pillow and bolster cases. Window curtains were netted, too, besides edgings and fringes for all kinds of household articles. In particular the "toilets" that fell over the high square bureaus had often a netted fall half a yard deep around them. In addition, caps, ruffles, purses and fichus were netted. The latter were called dress handkerchiefs, and folded high about the throat over the low cut gowns. On them the netter lavished her choicest art.

Sometimes the mesh was as fine almost as bobbinet. Netted capes were high in favor, but the square with long ends was accounted better for young women. Sometimes they had fringe or tassels about the edge, or even a ruffle. The net work was a big pattern run in. The handsome finish was embroidery. For that the net was tacked smooth over cloth, the figure were wrought through both, then the under fabric were cut away, leaving something closely approaching old rose point.

The women who practiced these arts made tating, knit lace, stockings, mittens, tufted gloves, overshoes, comforters, garters, galleons and many things besides. Before their works follow then it might be well if some collector should gather up and keep safe for later generations a representative array of the homespun masterpieces.—New York Sun.

A WELSH OPINION.

Mr. J. H. Rogers is managing partner of the extensive South Wales Tin Plate works, Llanelly, and the Cwmberia Tin Plate works, Swansea, and is chairman of the Welsh Tin Plate Makers' association. He ought to know something about the business of tin plate manufacture. From the nature of things he can hardly be accused of that degree of sympathy with the McKinley tariff which would cause him to turn "tin plate liar" in the interests of American tin plate manufacturers. What does he say about the new American industry which American Cobdenites pronounce absolutely mythical, both as to its present existence and future prospects?

The South Wales Daily News of March 24 published Mr. Rogers' views for the instruction of its readers, important among whom are those dependent on South Wales tin plate making. First comes a letter of his to one Mr. T. Phillips, secretary of the Tin Plate Workers' association of Llanelly. A few choice extracts we present for the edification of the American tin plate liar. Mr. Rogers says:

"I write, not as chairman of the association, but as one who wishes to minimize so far as possible the distress and privation which I fear must come to those employed in the finishing departments of the tin plate trade, owing to the determination of the governments and manufacturers of various countries that they will no longer be dependent upon this country for their supply of tin plates."

And he adds:

"I will not enter into details at the present moment, but simply point out how the pig iron, steel rail, machinery and other trades have left this country so far as supplying the requirements of those countries which now consume most of our tin plates, and there is no reason why tin plate should not follow the same natural law."

Mr. Rogers agrees to a dot with The American Economist as to the possibilities of Yankee improvement in process of manufacture. "No one," he goes on, "having a knowledge of machinery and of the tinning of black plates and the ingenuity of our American cousins can seriously doubt that shortly the work will be done automatically without either tinner or washman." He evidently had never heard of the great American tin plate liar or he would have known that there are those in this country who not only doubt this, but proclaim from the housetop the utter inability of our people to do any such thing.

"Recognizing the importance of the letter," says The Daily News, "our reporter interviewed Mr. Rogers at the offices of the South Wales works." One of the first questions asked was whether Mr. Rogers thought it was wise or unwise on the part of the men to refuse to work black plate which would be exported to and coated with tin in other countries.

Mr. Rogers replied:

"I think it would be a most unwise step, as there is now no doubt at all that black plate will be largely coated not only in America, but in some European countries as well. If we refuse to make the black plate it will be made elsewhere, and that would mean that not only would the tinner and washman be thrown out of work, but also the men employed in the steel works, the mills and the finishing department."

"It has been said, Mr. Rogers, that the tin plate industry would be as firmly established in the United States a few years hence as the iron and steel industry."

"That is so; and it is not very long ago that I remember Mr. Menard, of the Dowdell Iron works, saying that America would never make iron and steel sufficient to meet her requirements. That was the general opinion at the time among the iron and steel makers, but today we see the Americans making practically the whole that they require."

What would Mr. Rogers say, we wonder, if he knew that among all the free traders in America—and they all, without a single exception, complacently assume that what they don't know about industrial development and phenomena is not worth knowing—not one of them can remember anything about the condition which Mr. Rogers easily recalls. On the contrary, they hold that all our industries, especially iron and steel, were established and developed in antecedent times, that protection had nothing to do with it.

IT KEPT THEM BUSY

Office of the Rochester and Kettle Falls Co.

Thronged All Day Yesterday by Inquirers and Purchasers. Great Interest Awakened.

Messrs. Smith & Aris were kept actively engaged all day yesterday in their office answering correspondence and attending to the inquiries of visitors. The greatest interest has been awakened in the young and vigorous city of Kettle Falls and the contiguous territory owned by the land company which these gentlemen represent. They made many sales yesterday to conservative business men who have carefully investigated the merits of the property represented and have decided to make investments. The company purposes offering but a limited amount of property at this time and using the proceeds to make improvements in and about the city site. After today's sales close the rates on all lots offered will be advanced in price. The rates at the present time all disproportionately low, taking into account the great advantages and value of the property offered. Many sales have been made to parties who purpose going at once to Kettle Falls either to visit the city or to make it their permanent residence.

Letters and papers received by the company here indicated the greatest interest at Spokane, Rochester and Kettle Falls on account of the fact that the bill providing for the opening of Colville reservation, immediately contiguous to the latter city, has now become a law and the government has provided the sum of \$35,000 to make the necessary surveys preparatory thereto.

Great interest in the sale has been awakened in the surrounding towns and country where THE HERALD circulates by accounts of it contained herein and personal inquiries and correspondence have poured in upon the local representatives in increasing quantities.

Mr. Aris left for Chicago last evening, Mr. Smith remaining in charge of the office. Mr. Aris has gone to secure rates and conditions upon which a possible excursion may be run from this city direct to Kettle Falls and return, in the near future, the same as the great Rochester excursion which these gentlemen took out last year. If sufficient interest can be awakened the excursion will go through and the people of this locality will have the chance of a lifetime to visit the boundless territory of the great northwest and to witness the unsurpassed advantages for settlement and prosperity there awaiting capital and industry.

The interview did not terminate until Mr. Rogers had also thrown some light on the question as to who is paying the tin plate duty. Here it is, with the question which brought it forth:

"Is it true that manufacturers now are making plates below cost price, and consequently at a loss?"

"I should say that works buying their bars at the present market price and selling their plates today could not avoid making at a loss, unless they had some special market where they got higher prices than can be got for the general market in the United States."

Which is simply to say that export prices of tin plates have been driven so low, in efforts to get into this country over the McKinley duty, that they actually sell at a loss. In other words, when the Welshman subtracts the new duty from his selling price—that is, pays it himself—he finds that selling price below cost. His only escape is to move to America.

All in all these expressions of opinion by perhaps the leading authority on tin plate in the world are most significant and little calculated to bring comfort into the free trade camp.

What a "Doublet" Is.

The doublet is the imitation of a jewel, the lower part of which, the culet, is an appropriately colored paste, while the upper part, the table, is an inferior genuine gem, both being fastened upon the culet with a water clear cement. These doublets can readily be distinguished by the expert.—Jewelers' Circular.

The Cook Was All Right.

"Do you like the dinner, John?" anxiously inquired his wife. "I cooked it all by myself."

"Yes," said John, trying to be kind and truthful at once, "but I'm afraid, dear, that there must be some misprints in the cookbook you use."—Free Baptist.

Lake Erie, it is said, produces more fish to the square mile than any body of water in the world. This is because of the result of the good work done by the fish commissioners.

Watermelons—good ones—at Elliott & Co's.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, biliousness, indigestion, nervousness, depression, dizziness, after eating, Pains in the Side, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing even if they only cured.

ACHES.

It is the base of so many ills that have been shown to be made out great bases. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not irritate the system, but by their gentle action cleanse all the organs. Be sure you get the pills with the name on the wrapper. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for \$1.

HAVE YOU NOTICED?

That the Surest Way to Secure the News is to Take the Paper That Prints the News?

THE GRAND RAPIDS HERALD

Covers the Entire World of News.

ITS REPORTS

Are the most accurate,
The most comprehensive,
The most complete,
The most reliable,
The most readable,
The most concise,
The most enterprising,
The most impartial,
The most thorough,
The most independent.

—THE— GRAND RAPIDS HERALD

Owens and Operates Its Own Special Wire and is in Instant Touch With Every City, Town and Village in the World Through the Matchless Service of the Incomparable United Press. The Grand Rapids Herald Has the Most Desirable Circulation, As it Goes to The People That Buy and Sell And is Therefore Unequaled as an Advertising Medium.

—ITS— LOCAL DEPARTMENT

Is Admittedly Superior To That of Any Paper's in Grand Rapids.

ITS MARKET REPORTS Are Simple and Reliable.

ITS EDITORIALS Are Fearless in Condemning Wrong And Vigorous in Upholding the Right. It is Independently Republican In Politics, But it is a Newspaper First, Last and All the Time.

DO YOU TAKE IT? IF NOT, WHY DON'T YOU? SUBSCRIBE.